

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most important political and social changes that have taken place in this country—every citizen will be thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? *The Constitution* is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. The Constitution contains more and later telegraphic news than any other newspaper in the South. It is the only paper with a largely local staff during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. The Constitution is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the cause of freedom, its historical and patriotic paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—new, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fairly, and to keep readers informed of the changes in which the large would be benefitted by it, we fail to see it. It would lead to a dangerous inflation of credit by removing some of its risks, and there is no reason to believe that corruption could be kept out of the proposed bankrupt courtesy more than it was out of the old ones. There is no demand for any such law from the country generally; its passage is desired by particular classes, and while the majority of the people are silent on the subject, members of congress will do well to disregard the so-called agitation. No new national law on this subject should be enacted until the demand for it is well nigh universal.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the most popular and most popular southern agricultural journal is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. Jones, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers on the South.

The Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	\$ 19.00 a year.
"	" 16.00 per month.
"	" 2.50 three months.
Weekly Constitution	1.50 a month.
"	" 1.25 six months.
"	" 1.00 twelve months.
Southern Cultivator	1.50 a year.
"	" 1.25 twelve months.
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2.50 for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

The suffering in Ireland is appalling, and the English government, unlike that of Germany in the case of Silesia, has no time to give to the question of its alleviation. Private charity must alone be depended upon to save the starving people. The magnanimous subscription of the New York Herald forms a startling point for a fund that should quickly be run up to a million dollars. Let the Herald fund become a national fund forthwith.

EVENTS in Russia have reached a point that promises a revolution at almost any moment. All classes are involved in the struggle against absolutism, and when the outbreak comes, as come it surely must, the world will be astonished and most probably horror-stricken. The war will be a terrible one, and undefined imperialism is almost certainly doomed to destruction. Even a republic at least a short period, is not now an entirely improbable event in the land of the czars.

The stalwart Washington Republican advises the "republican party of the southern states to send delegates to Chicago that will represent the sentiment of the party, after the office-holders are through making delegates to that convention. This note Mr. Schurz delivered in person, carrying it beneath the folds of his coat, and presenting it at Hay's head, as though it were a brass mounted pistol.

Now, the truth is, no one knows better than Mr. Schurz that Hay ought never to have been appointed. He had failed in a banker, and his failure involved the ruin of thousands of people who trusted to his honesty, which seems to have been the only quality lacking. Mr. Schurz knew all these things. He knew that Hay's former friends and neighbors had caused him to be indicted in the courts for corrupt practices, and he knew all the facts that have since been brought out in such a way as to compel the fellow's removal. But Mr. Schurz has consistently stuck to him through thick and thin, and if the occasion had been favorable, we have no doubt that, instead of handing Hay's walking-papers, he would have lathered him all over with whitewash.

But, in the meantime, what does Mr. Schurz propose to do with the Indian bureau now that Hay has left his roost? It is a great pity he did not have authority to send the stinking concern along with the late commission. It is the one mass of rotteness and corruption, and Mr. Schurz is as well aware of it as any person who takes the trouble to read the newspapers. The Indian Bureau, as it has been administered under the auspices of Mr. Schurz, is a disgrace to the government. Nearly every employee takes it for granted that he is expected to swindle the government and steal from the unfortunate red men. The Indians have been starved, and murdered, and swindled and massacred, until humane people have become hardened to the horrors of the situation; and all this time Mr. Schurz has been talking about reform and playing sweet airs upon his piano. No more contemptible figure will appear in our history than this man and his disgraceful Indian policy and his corrupt Indian bureau.

THE Louisville Commercial, a paper that upholds republicanism, comes to the defense of Senator Bayard, but its defense is exceedingly technical and lame. It aims to show that Mr. Bayard's resolution would not place greenbacks before national bank notes, because the latter are not in any respect legal tenders. It does, however, admit that the government has reserved the right to pay out national bank notes "to those who work for it or sell it supplies." This certainly makes them very robust legal tenders in one respect; and if the Bayard resolution were carried out, they would outrank the greenbacks in that respect. The people's own notes would thus be discredited where they should outrank all other paper money.

In December, 1875, Grant's bureau of Philadelphia millionaires were trying, as now, to secure his nomination for a third term; and, as now, they found very little real support among the people and their representatives. The following resolution was adopted by the house of representatives at the date mentioned without debate:

That in the opinion of this house, the deeds established by Washington and other presidents of the United States, in referring to the payment of the debts of the country, have come by universal concurrence a part of our republican system; and that any deviation from this established custom would be unparliamentary, and fraught with peril to our institutions.

Of 251 members only 18 voted against the resolution. Garfield voted for it, and so did Hale and Chittenden and Frye the best part of the party in the house.

A Bankrupt Law.

The lawyers and perhaps some of the merchants and capitalists of New York and Boston want a national bankrupt act, and the effects of their efforts begin to crop out. Of course, the new plan is something fine, something that will prove a complete bar to official knavery, something, in a word, English. The English law is to be followed in the new American act. As the English act is not highly esteemed at home, there is no very strong known reason why it should be in this country.

Every reader can, however, best decide for himself whether or no the new plan is a good one. It clothes the registrars with judicial functions, giving them and the clerks fixed salaries and no fees. In determining the majority of creditors, in an indebtedness of less than \$10,000, creditors for less than \$50 are not to be reckoned; nor creditors for less than \$100 where the indebtedness exceeds that sum. Committees of inspection are to be chosen by creditors three-tenths in number and holding of the debt six-tenths in value. One supervisor is to be appointed at a fixed salary, in each judicial circuit, to examine quarterly the accounts of the district registrar, and to meet once a year with the others as a national board of bankruptcy supervisors. Trustees are to take the place of assignees, but preferred creditors are to have no choice in their selection. A debtor is to be adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of three creditors. Compositions are to be encouraged. The bankrupt offering composition is to

be examined by the registrar in the presence of creditors holding three-fourths in value of the debt. These creditors are to decide whether to accept or reject. Settlements are to be made on the basis of net cash within sixty days, and deferred payments to be secured by property or satisfactory endorsers. Minority creditors who do not join in the proceedings are not to be bound by the terms. Discharge of debtor by composition is to have the same effect as in bankruptcy. Blameless debtors are to be discharged in thirty days from the first meeting; others when the estate has paid fifty per cent, or on consent of four-tenths of the creditors in number and value.

The enactment of this bill would doubtless be very gratifying to the lawyers and other persons who expect to enjoy the salaries and patronage that it calls for; and perhaps the east could control the debtor class through its terms to better advantage; but if the country at large would be benefitted by it, we fail to see it. It would lead to a dangerous inflation of credit by removing some of its risks, and there is no reason to believe that corruption could be kept out of the proposed bankrupt courtesy more than it was out of the old one. There is no demand for any such law from the country generally; its passage is desired by particular classes, and while the majority of the people are silent on the subject, members of congress will do well to disregard the so-called agitation. No new national law on this subject should be enacted until the demand for it is well nigh universal.

Schurz and His Indian Bureau.

Mr. Carl Schurz is a reformer—a professional reformer—and when he isn't reading for somebody or something he plays sweetly on the piano. He is a skillful, easy-going man to have in the present administration, for when the present administration, as much frequently as he gets tired of administering, it will hold out to its secretary of the interior, wipe the ceder from its intellectual beard and demand an interlude upon the piano. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that Mr. Schurz is a very valuable man for any administration to have within reach. He is useful as well as ornamental. But like most reformers there is a touch of humbuggery about this man that is most comic. His pretensions are of enormous bulk and cover a wide field, but when we say the Indian bureau, which is under his supervision, is more corrupt than even in the days of Grant and the fluent tongue that plandered the country, our gang will be enabled to form some ideas as to the precise nature of the humbuggery which lies beneath the reformatory pretences of Mr. Schurz. He has just been compelled to leave Mr. Hay, who has been at the head of the Indian bureau all through the Schurz administration, and he has removed him on evidence that has been before the public for months. Even in this business, Mr. Schurz felt called upon to give his action a melodramatic turn. Suddenly and to the astonishment of everybody, he made up his mind that Hay was a corruptor, whereupon he stalked to the white house where he remained a short time, performing in all probability, a gloomy prelude upon the government piano. He then returned to his own official quarters, and wrote a note to Hay, informing him that he had been summarily removed from his position. This note Mr. Schurz delivered in person, carrying it beneath the folds of his coat, and presenting it at Hay's head, as though it were a brass mounted pistol.

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AN Efficient Senator.

A Chinese student at Andover wrote in a lady's album the following version of a well-known poem:

Franciscan friars have gone to Los Angeles, California.

The late Professor De Mille left it a novel which is to be published; it is a castle in Spain.

The Detroit Post and Tribune consider Bayard's finance speech as a bid for the presidency.

There are ten bridges across the Mississippi above St. Louis, and seven of them have spans as long as those of the Tay.

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THE

COTTON AND WEATHERS.

Corves, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 8 p.m. in New York, 100; in Atlanta, 10.

Merchant's Service Bureau report indicates for the present week, a general decline, with fall, however, clear or nearly cloudy weather, cooler temperatures.

Opposite the U.S. Custom House, February 4, 1880, p. m. All observations taken at the same moment of the day.

NAME OF STATION	Barometer	STABILITY	WIND.	WEATHER.
Atlanta	30.30	69	N. W.	Fresh
Concord	30.22	69	S. W.	Light
Gainesville	30.30	69	S. W.	Light
Kennesaw	30.24	69	S. W.	Light
Key West	30.17	68	E. Fresh	Cloudy
Montgomery	30.24	68	S. W.	Light
New Orleans	30.30	68	N. Light	Cloudy
Savannah	30.31	68	S. W.	Cloudy

*100 per cent. below complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5; Moderate, 6 to 10; Strong, 11 to 15; Violent, 16 to 20; Gale, 21 to 25; Hurricane, 26 to 30.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 4, 1880.

Time: 10 A.M. Temperature: 50°. Wind: N. W. Force: 3. Weather: Fair.

10 A.M. 51°. 2 P.M. 51°. 8 P.M. 51°.

Mean daily bar. 30.28. Maximum ther. 51°. Mean daily ther. 50°. Minimum ther. 49°. Mean daily sun. 30°. 1000 ft. 50°.

E. H. Hall,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY
At Manufacturers' Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-work,

Floral Cutlery, Silver-plate, Small Cabinet,

Glaziers, Paints, Glass, Vases, Toilets, Gold,

Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST TOOLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid high cost,

and save money by buying from MCGRUDE & CO., MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.

500 pairs unrep. we rep. above to profit.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as we make Sewing Machines can be had in the (and) Machine to buy. But, it does not compare with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the public, who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to buy from us. We are not in the WHOLESALE TRADE & CO., 41 Whitehall St., & RETAIL, ATLANTA, GA.

Our goods are ready for you when they may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority.

500 pairs unrep. we rep. above to profit.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Bright and cool yesterday.

—The spirit of the coal dealer has risen.

—Tickets to Mardi Gras are now on sale.

—The general dealers smiled yesterday.

—Tom Blodgett appears to be taking a winter bath.

—Only 25 cents admission to the Infant cæs entertainment.

—The spring term of the supreme court commences Monday next.

—The average society belle is a bit pocket.

—They have begun to floor Broad street bridge. Good.

—Don't fail to go to the First Methodist Friday evening.

—Another racing race is spoken of as coming off at Oglethorpe park in a few days.

—The emigrant business is at play about in Atlanta.

—A war is raging among the oil men. An important trial will take place Friday.

—The little ones are well drilled and will give you something rich Friday evening.

—Dr. McRae's court did a light business yesterday.

—The average society belle is about played out in Atlanta.

—A war is raging among the oil men. An important trial will take place Friday.

—The little ones are well drilled and will give you something rich Friday evening.

—Dr. McRae's court did a light business yesterday.

—It is rumoured that the Barlow, Wilson, Price, and West, minstrels are again heading in this direction.

—Fifteen cotton factory girls left Tuesday night for Hawkinsville for the purpose of going to work in a factory at that place.

—Such a cool, cool and bracing weather as that of yesterday is rarely experienced in Atlanta.

—The supply of mulches almost ran out yesterday. Some of the salt stables were almost empty.

—"Will you that bill when we meet in New Orleans?" is the way the average collector is put off at present.

—An effort will be made to get up a race meeting at Oglethorpe park the coming week or two before the Nashville races commence.

—Walter Brown thinks that the new course house should cost at least \$100,000. He believes in having the finest one in the south.

—The children's Pinshops should be repeated. The two performances gave such universal satisfaction that a repetition is earnestly requested.

—The entertainment of the children belonging to the First Methodist church will be given to the church to the last cent.

—During the past few days about twenty-five colored men have passed through Atlanta, bound for Liberia. They hailed from various parts of the South, Texas, and New Mexico, through to New York by the Kanneway route. Some of them were intelligent fellows, and all of them seemed to know their business. They are to be followed by a large number of their colored brothers at an early day. An exodus of this kind may hurt Texas, but it can't help the republican party.

—South Carolina is in a muddle—the people are divided into Hampton and Gary, and bitter controversy is the result.

—But all said that the result will be the only one possible for the South and the Union.

—Broad street bridge is being refurnished.

—John E. Eustis is superintending the work and thinks that he will have the bridge in good condition by the middle of the month of January.

—The General Warren court-martial has been adjourned temporarily, and General A. G. Auger, commanding department of the south, has returned to Newport (Kentucky) barracks.

—Captain Charles Keller, of the Second Infantry, who was tried for desertion, was acquitted. Captain A. N. Duggett, his regiment, was tried as a malum proscripti.

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